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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/662,758	09/15/2000	Shang-Che Cheng	MR2867-2	2370
4586	7590	06/22/2004	EXAMINER	
ROSENBERG, KLEIN & LEE 3458 ELLICOTT CENTER DRIVE-SUITE 101 ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043			SKED, MATTHEW J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2655	
DATE MAILED: 06/22/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/662,758	CHENG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Matthew J Sked	2655	

~ The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
 THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hiroya et al. (U.S. Pat 5,751,957).
3. As per claim 1, Hiroya discloses a translation system comprising:
 - a data source to be translated connected to a network (service client, col. 6, line 9-11);
 - translation source connected to the network (translation rule management server, col. 6, lines 11-16);
 - means for at least partially translating data (intermediate expression form, col. 8, lines 7-13); and
 - transmit at least partially translated data to a translation source for full translation (col. 8, lines 17-23).
4. As per claim 5, Hiroya also discloses transmitting the completed translation back to the data source (col. 14, lines 32-36).
5. Alternatively, Claims 1 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Boucher et al. (U.S. Pat 5,884,246).
6. As per claim 1, Boucher discloses a translation system comprising:

a data source to be translated connected to a network (originating site, col. 4, lines 59-62);

translation source connected to the network (translationsite.com, col. 9, lines 14-21);

means for at least partially translating data (col. 3, lines 17-19); and
transmit at least partially translated data to a translation source for full translation
(human translator, col. 12, lines 42-63).

7. As per claim 5, Boucher also discloses transmitting the completed translation back to the data source (col. 10, lines 49-53).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 2 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Hiroya.

10. As per claim 2, Hiroya does not specifically mention a file storage memory for storing the data to be translated.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to store the data to be translated before translation because the information would need to be buffered or temporarily stored in memory for processing.

11. As per claim 7, Hiroya does not teach transmitting the partially translated message to the translation source through e-mail.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to transmit the partially translated message to the translation source through e-mail as a matter of designer's choice. The applicant does not give any explanation for the advantages of using e-mail to transmit this information over the given method.

12. Claims 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Hiroya et al. in view of Nishino et al. (U.S. Pat 5,295,068). "Previously entered data to be translated" is interpreted to mean a language string translated prior to run-time and stored with its associated translation.

13. As per claim 3, Hiroya does not teach a database for storing previously entered data to be translated with their prior translations.

Nishino teaches storing previously translated data in storage for use in translation (standard dictionary, col. 4, lines 28-31).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Hiroya to include previously translated data in storage for use in translation because it would allow for standard translation techniques which involve searching a database of word pairs to obtain the translation of a word.

As per claim 4, Hiroya does not specifically mention comparing the incoming data of previous translation pairs.

Comparing the incoming data to the database and employing selection (col. 4, lines 23-27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Hiroya to compare the incoming data with the database for translation because it is convenient to use the dictionary based translation to do so.

15. As per claim 6, Hiroya does not teach transmitting the translated data as a link via e-mail.

Nishino teaches transmitting an e-mail message with the completed translation (col. 4, lines 32-42).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Hiroya to transmit the translated document by e-mail because it would allow the user to access the document at a time of his choosing as well as allow the document to be automatically saved for the user.

Neither Hiroya nor Nishino teach using a link in the e-mail for download of the translation.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to include a network link instead of the whole document in the e-mail because it would save memory.

16. As per claim 8, Hiroya does not specifically mention establishing and translating a glossary.

Nishino teaches translating a glossary for the incoming data (private-use word dictionary, col. 3, lines 13-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify the system of Hiroya to include a glossary because it gives a way to customize the translation for a better final translation for the particular user.

17. As per claim 9, Hiroya does not teach combining multiple glossaries.

Nishino teaches combining glossaries from multiple sources. (col. 13, lines 40-58).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify the system of Hiroya to combine multiple translated glossaries because it gives the ability to use a larger glossary for when a less topic specific translation is needed.

18. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hiroya in view of Nishino and taken in further view of Carlin et al. (U.S. Pat 6,401,105).

Hiroya and Nishino do not teach extracting a redundant string from the text. Carlin teaches an interpretive text system that extracts redundant character strings (col. 3, lines 5-4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify the systems of Hiroya and Nishino to extract redundant strings because it would reduce the processing time of the translation.

19. Claims 11, 13, 16 and 18 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boucher in view of Brown et al. (U.S. Pat 5,477,451).

As per claim 11, Boucher also teaches the use of multiple translation sources over a network (col. 12, lines 42-47).

Boucher does not teach collecting costs from the multiple translation sources or facilitating the user's choice from the sources.

Brown discloses a natural translation system that creates multiple translations; each translation is given a cost (score, col. 3, lines 2-11) and then displayed for the user (col. 3, lines 16-18).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Boucher's system to give costs to the multiple translations because it would allow a human more influence over the translation and hence better translation results.

As per claim 13, Boucher and Brown do not specifically mention a file storage memory for storing the data to be translated.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to store the data to be translated before translation because the information would need to be buffered or temporarily stored in memory for processing.

As per claim 16, Boucher also discloses transmitting the completed translation back to the data source (sender, col. 10, lines 49-53).

As per claim 18, Boucher and Brown do not specifically teach sending the translated message to the translated source through e-mail.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to transmit the partially translated message to the translation

source through e-mail because it is a matter of designer's choice. The applicant does not give any explanation for the advantages of using e-mail to transmit this information over the given method.

20. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boucher in view of Brown and in further view of Redpath (U.S. Pat 6,347,316).

Boucher and Brown do not teach sending the translation from one translation source to a second translation source to check the accuracy of the translation.

Redpath discloses a system that translates web document and sends these web documents to second translation source for a more accurate translation (human, col. 6, lines 32-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify the system of Boucher and Brown to transmit the translation to a second translation source for checking accuracy because it would improve the translation results.

21. Claims 14, 15, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boucher in view of Brown and taken in further view of Nishino.

22. As per claim 14, Boucher and Brown do not specifically mention the use of a database for previously entered data for translation.

Nishino teaches storing previously translated data in storage for use in translation (standard dictionary, col. 4, lines 28-31).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Hiroya to include previously translated data in storage for use in

translation because it would allow for standard translation techniques which involve searching a database of word pairs to obtain the translation of a word.

23. As per claim 15, Boucher and Brown do not specifically mention comparing the incoming data with the database of translation pairs.

Nishino teaches comparing the incoming data to the database and employing these matches in translation (col. 4, lines 23-27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify the system of Boucher and Brown to compare the incoming data with the database for translation because it is convenient to use the dictionary based translation to do so.

24. As per claim 17, Boucher and Brown do not teach sending the completed translation via e-mail.

Nishino teaches transmitting an e-mail message with the completed translation (col. 4, lines 32-42), but does not teach a link.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to include an e-mail message with a network link instead of the whole document in the e-mail because it would save memory, and would allow the user to access the document at a time of his choosing as well as allow the document to be automatically saved for the user.

Conclusion

25. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Kurachi et al. (U.S. Pat 6,092,035), Chong et al. (U.S. Pat 5,497,319), Flanagan et al. (U.S. Pat 5,966,685), Trudeau (U.S. Pat 5,987,401), Asahioka et al. (U.S. Pat 5,075,850), Goldberg et al. (U.S. Pat 6,161,082), and Bourbonnais (U.S. Pat 6,338,033) all disclose the translation of a document over a network.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew J Sked whose telephone number is (703) 305-8663. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (8:00 am - 4:30 pm).

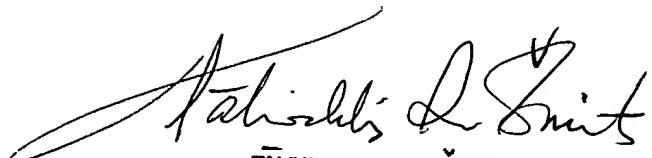
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Talivaldis Smits can be reached on (703) 306-3011. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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